

Glossary

Alignment, the linear relationship of buildings along a streetscape.

Baluster, an upright member supporting a railing or bannister.

Balustrade, a porch or stair railing composed of balusters and capped with a handrail.

Bargeboard, a decorative board attached to the gable ends of a roof.

Bay, a structural division of a building, usually marked by vertical elements such as windows or doors.

Bay window, a window which protrudes from the plane of the wall, filling a bay.

Belt course, a projecting ornamental band that wraps horizontally around a building

Bond, the pattern created by the arrangement of bricks within a wall.

Bracket, a decorative element that appears to support the eave or other overhangs of a building.

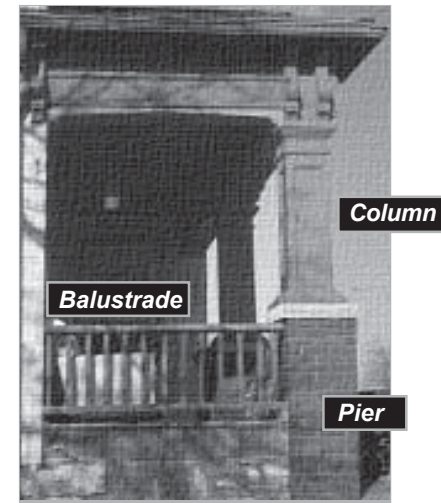
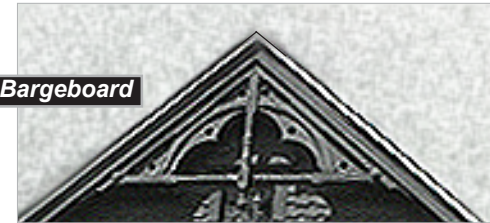
Capital, the decorative top of a column or pilaster.

Casement, a hinged frame for a window that swings open and shut like a door.

Clapboards, a traditional siding of narrow, horizontal, overlapping, wooden boards, usually four to six inches wide on older buildings.

Column, a vertical pillar, either structural or decorative in design.

Corbel, a bracket or support created with stepped or overlapping bricks or stones.



Glossary (cont.)

Cornice, ornamental moulding that protrudes along the top of a building; exterior trim where the wall meets the roof.

Cupola, a small, domed or pointed structure that rises above a roof.

Dentil, small, squared ornamental blocks placed regularly in a row at the bottom of a cornice; forms a moulding that resembles teeth.

Dormer, a roofed structure, usually containing a window, that protrudes from the slope of a roof.

Double-hung Window, a window with two sash that open by sliding one vertically past the other.

Eave, the underside of the roof that extends beyond the wall of a building.

Elevation, a vertical surface of a building or structure; a scaled drawing or plan of a vertical surface of a building or structure.

Facade, the front or principal face of a building.

Fascia, the horizontal band that forms the trim along the edge of a flat roof, or along the horizontal side of a pitched roof

Fenestration, the arrangement, proportion, and pattern of window openings in a wall.

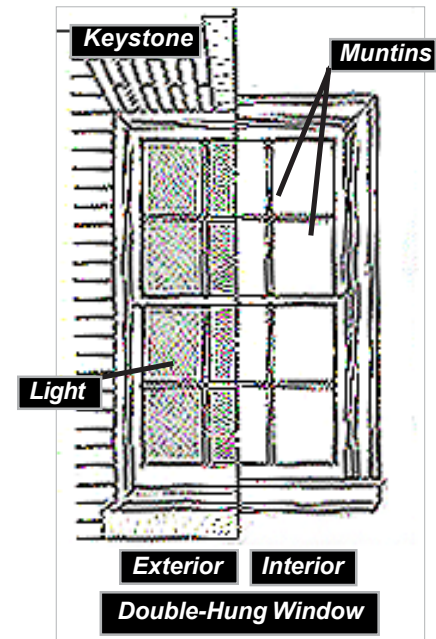
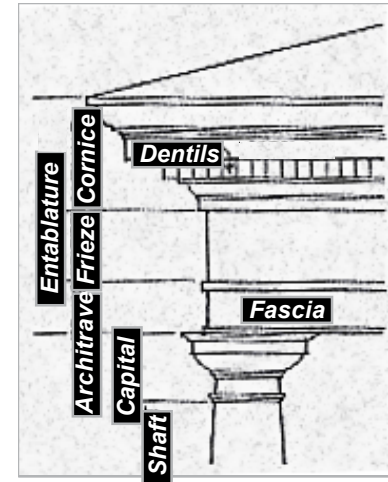
Finial, a pointed ornament placed at the top of a spire, gable or pinnacle of a roof.

Flashing, pieces of metal for waterproofing roofing joints.

Frieze, the decorative band below the cornice.

Gable, the triangular portion of a wall between opposite sides of a sloping roof.

Gable Roof, a single-pitched roof with a gable at each end.



Glossary (cont.)

Gambrel Roof, a pitched roof having two slopes, the lower one being steeper than the upper.

Hip Roof, a roof having a uniformly pitched slope on all four sides.

In-kind, a term used to describe the notion of replacing historic elements that have been removed from a building with something that is identical in material, size, color, texture and style to the original.

Integrity, the intact condition of a property's historical characteristics.

Keystone, the central brick or stone of an arch; usually found over a window or door opening.

Light, an individual pane of glass.

Lintel, a horizontal beam over a window or door opening; a lintel may be decorative or may be used to carry the construction load above.

Mansard Roof, a roof having two slopes on all four sides, the lower one being steeper than the upper.

Molding, a decorative band or strip with a profile that is generally used in cornices and as trim around window and door openings.

Mullion, the vertical member that divides (and often supports) a series of windows.

Muntin, a narrow bar dividing a window into individual lights.

Oriel Window, a projecting bay window that extends from the wall and is supported by brackets.

Parapet, a low wall at the edge of a roof.



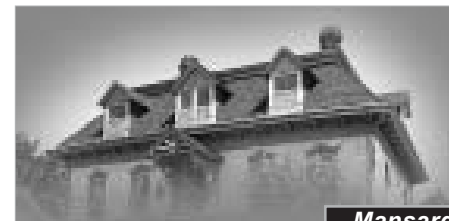
Gable



Gambrel



Hipped



Mansard

Glossary (cont.)

Pediment, a low-pitched gable that crowns a facade or that is used as an ornament above a door, window, or portico.

Pilaster, a shallow rectangular column which is mounted on a wall surface; often made to resemble a classical column.

Portico, a central porch, usually supported by columns and having a pediment.

Preservation, the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of a historic property.

Profile, the appearance of a tooled mortar joint.

PSI, pound per square inch; used to describe the amount of pressure appropriate for use when cleaning historic building materials.

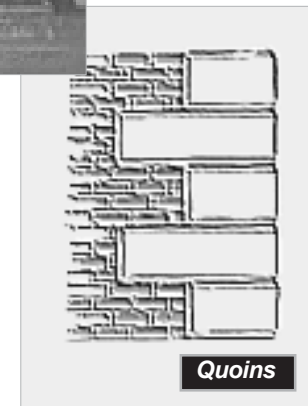
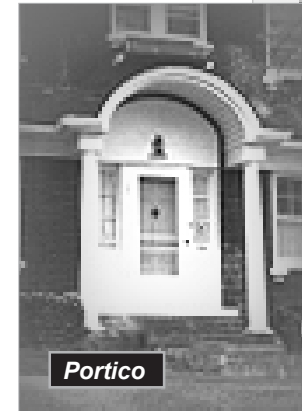
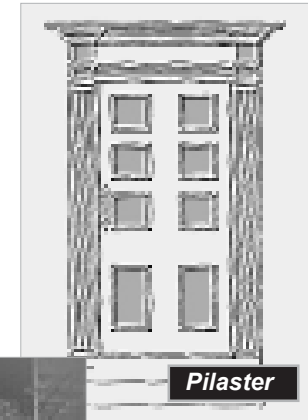
Quoins, ornamental stone or brick used to accentuate the corners of buildings.

Reconstruction, the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.

Rehabilitation, the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.

Remodeling, the make over of a building by removing or destroying its original features and substituting them with new materials that are modern in appearance.

Restoration, the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period.



Glossary (cont.)

Ridge, the intersection of two sloping sides of a roof.

Shake, a thick, rustic looking wood shingle made by splitting, rather than sawing a log.

Sidelights, the narrow vertical windows that flank the side(s) of a doorway.

Shed Roof, a low sloping plane that extends out from a wall of a building, usually creating a porch roof or the roof of a projecting bay or dormer.

Sill, the bottom horizontal member of a window frame.

Soffit, the under side of the cornice or eaves which provides protection for the subroofing; usually exposed and finished with wood or metal.

Transom, a small window located over a door or another window which allows for additional light and ventilation.

Veneer, an exterior facing of brick, stone, stucco, etc. that provides a decorative but non-load-bearing surface.

Vernacular, regional or folk building forms and techniques that sometimes incorporate elements of stylized architecture.

Water Table, a projecting ledge above the foundation that is sloped to direct water away from the structure.

